

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The shipping in New York yesterday had their flags displayed half-mast as a mark of respect for the memory of Sir Harry. Wherever true courage, with the true nobility of nature, has a victory, there will be the loss of that distinguished soldier be deplored.

There resided in Boston a man widely known over the world as the prince of "ice merchants." I mean Mr. Tudor—who has realized a large fortune by his enterprise, and has distinguished himself for his liberality. I learn that he has, at his own expense, had manufactured a splendid sword, richly mounted and gilt, which he intended to have forwarded to India as a present to Gen. Sir Harry Havelock. What disposition he will make of it now that the intended and distinguished recipient for it has passed away we cannot tell.

Gen. Havelock was educated at the Charter-House free school, in London, a sort of free academy of that ancient city. About as far north of St. Paul's church as half the length of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the President's House, and near Goswell-road, by which the coaches formerly left London for Cambridge, stood the Charter-House school. It occupied the site of an ancient convent of Carthusian monks, which was suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1511. Thomas Sutton, a man of great wealth, and in his day the Peter Cooper of London, purchased the Charter-House for £15,000, and under letters-patent converted it into a hospital and free school. At his death he endowed it with £20,000, and left estates for its support valued at £4,500. Scholars are handsomely boarded and lodged in the establishment. The students sent by it to the universities have an allowance of £20 per annum each for the term of eight years. The boys found it to be a valuable of being brought up at the Charter-House, and many of them have been put out to trades, and £40 given them at the time.

In the rear of the Charter-House square and buildings is an open, enclosed plot of ground of two or three acres, called Charter-House Gardens, which were bought and given to the school as a place of recreation. The gardens, which were shaded with ancient and spreading trees.

What is now Charter-House Gardens was formerly, and in the time of the great plague in 1666, a London potter's field, in which it is said over one hundred thousand bodies were buried.

At the Charter-House General Havelock received his early education. It is celebrated as having had among its pupils many of the most distinguished men of England. Among the school-fellows of Havelock were the present Bishop of St. David's, McNaughton; Archbishop Harcourt; Dr. Wallington, the dean of Durham; George Greville, the Greek historian; Sir Charles Eastlake, and Lord Palmerston.

Since the days of Wolfe and Nelson, no public man who has fallen in the service of his country will be more deplored by the people of England than Sir Harry Havelock.

You will see that a movement is talked of in London in favor of transferring the political government of India from the East India House, in Leadenhall street, to the administration of a Crown minister, officially resident in Downing street. This movement, if carried out, must end the Indian government of the Hon. East India Company, which has governed our possessions in India for nearly two centuries and a half, the first charter having been granted near the close of Elizabeth's reign.

The old court of directors at the East India House have filled their mission for money making, and will hereafter have little more to do than to wind up their affairs. Their long government has been guided by one single idea, and that was to grind profit, regardless of consequences, from the conquered masses of India. They displayed an insatiable avarice on one hand, and the most wasteful and extravagant expenditures on the other.

Such a system of government could only terminate in the complete revolution of the country on the one hand, and in disastrous attempts at sanguinary revolution on the other. The great fault of the East India Company was in the perpetuation of the grinding and oppressive system over the masses which they had established under the tyrannical and barbarous rule of the East India Company.

It is not to be denied that the East India Company has done much to civilize the natives, and to bring them into the fold of the Christian religion, and to establish a system of justice, and to introduce the principles of every visible species of property, and to send them to sell their children to get means of living and of paying taxes. Under such circumstances, the British government should have terminated the political as well as the commercial monopoly of the East India Company in 1834, and have inaugurated a more enlightened, economical, and humane form of government.

The most profitable culture in India is opium, chiefly carried on in the unsettled presidency of Bengal. This opium forms, to a great extent, the basis of exchange with China for silks and teas, in place of silver coin, and the East India Company has been the principal agent in the sale of the opium, and has been the principal cause of the opium traffic.

The London Athenaeum of the 21st January instant has a scathing notice of Lord Macaulay's new edition of his History of England from the accession of James the 2d. The chief ground of complaint on the part of the reviewer is, that he has misstated every syllable of his charges against Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and that after the able and conclusive refutation of his charges by Mr. Dixon, the biographer. There seems to be a vein of peculiar bitterness and prejudice in his lordship's mind against that great and good man. His lordship, in referring to his charges against Wm. Penn, says that "it is incredible that so good a man would have been concerned in so bad an affair, I can only answer that this affair (the pardon-robbery charges) was very far indeed from being the worst in which he was concerned. For these reasons I leave the text, and shall leave it, exactly as it originally stood."

The reviewer adds, these reasons will surprise Baron Macaulay's readers. His expression of his "firm belief," the reviewer refers to accept as historical authority; and proceeds to state that there are only two opinions on the subject of this singular charge against Penn. "On one side that of Baron Macaulay, and on the other side that of the British public."

The expected collision between Spain and Mexico is exciting much interest in this city; and there are some important rumors afloat regarding the state of affairs at Vera Cruz, brought by the Tennessee to New Orleans, not found in the published despatches.

The foreign press by the Europa had no marked effect upon any leading article of produce. Cotton is more firmly held, but buyers are unwilling to advance their terms.

The bank returns to-day show a remarkable quantity of specie, considering the recent shipments abroad. Their statement for the operations of the week ending the 23d is as follows:

Loans.....\$101,172,642
Specie.....29,825,161
Circulation.....6,336,042
Deposits.....82,598,598

These returns show an increase on loans, and a slight increase, also, in specie and deposits.

Advices from Australia are to about the 1st November, by the City of Sydney. Up to her departure, including that brought by her, the shipments of gold from Melbourne alone for the year to that date had amounted to the large amount of 100 tons, which, valued at \$18 per ounce, will give a heavy sum.

The stock market has become firmer and higher. Money continues to assume greater ease. But it is predicted that the interest of money on good securities will gradually decline, both here and in Europe, until it will reach a point it has not touched for many years, if ever before.

The treasury notes continue to be sought for by corporate institutions. In Wall street the brokers trade in them at a slight discount.

AMBIGUITY.

THE FOLLY OF NATIONS.—An eminent French statistician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number 2,800,000 men, picked men, in the prime of their productive strength; the annual outlay required to keep up these armies and the material of war is over \$400,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied for fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, foundries, schools, etc., moderately estimated at \$3,000,000,000, which, at four per cent interest, the yearly expense is not less than \$120,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than \$150,000,000, and we have an annual war expense paid by European producers of nearly \$600,000,000.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th, Mrs. ANNA W. WHITWELL, widow of John W. Whitwell, and daughter of the late Captain John O'Neil, died at her residence, No. 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, N.Y. street.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday (Thursday) at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the First Presbyterian Church, N.Y. street.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

A correspondent, writing from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, under date of the 18th inst., presents the following view of affairs at that date:

"Political feeling in Kansas is again comparatively quiet. The free-State party, as the returns now stand, have carried the State election under the Lecompton constitution; they will, therefore, have the rule if that instrument passes Congress. They have it at present; they have it under the Topeka constitution, and they will have it should Kansas be admitted under any constitution which may hereafter be formed. Under these circumstances, it does not seem possible that there can be any conflict between the two political parties here, and the question of civil war may be considered at an end. The free-State party having the power, the rule, the officers, the spoils under any and every constitution, will be satisfied; the pro-slavery party, having once lost the power, will generally be very willing to remain as quiet and silent as possible. There may be a few local collisions; there may be a few cowardly assassinations; but there will be no civil war between the two hostile political organizations. The game for power will be narrowed down to the ranks of the free-State party, and there it will be active. The party is made up of men of every shade of political opinion—of radical Garrisonian abolitionists, national democrats, (known as pro-slavery men in the States), know-nothings, and old-line whigs. When there is danger of their losing the rule, or being defeated, they form a united party, belted about with bands of steel; but when they are victorious, when there is no danger, the discordant elements will rush asunder like an exploding bombshell. Faction will war with faction, demagogue with demagogue—each and all throwing and grasping for the lead, for place, power, and the spoils. The game has already begun; the Topeka legislature is now playing against the territorial, and the State legislature under the Lecompton constitution wants to play against the territorial.

"There is a difference of opinion as to what course shall be pursued by the free-State men elected to the State legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The majority of the people, at least in this locality, are in favor of being independent of the territorial, and of the Lecompton State legislature. They want to go by default. But a number of the persons elected want to qualify; they have desires to gratify—senators to elect to Congress—which desires might not be gratified, and which senators might not be elected by any other free-State legislature. The free-State party will probably take such action in the matter that the members elect will think best not to qualify."

"To the foregoing we append the following extract from the Lawrence Daily Ledger of the 18th inst.:

"**AN OVERVIEW.**—The result of the election of the 4th ult. has settled the political affairs of Kansas. True, there may be a scramble among the successful ones for the spoils, but that will be nothing unusual. The great battle is over, and the small-potato political demagogues must go to work now and make a livelihood legitimately. There is no longer any fear that they will be long enough to their howlings and shriekings, and keep our people in a fever long enough, too; now they are done—dead and buried; and may his Satanic majesty receive them into his *varmest* apartments, which we hope he has specially prepared and heated for them."

"The effect produced by the result of this election on real estate in this city and throughout the Territory is already apparent, and property here which could have been purchased at low figures for the last two weeks is not for sale at present."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA.—The subject-matter embraces the action of the legislature of this State upon the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State:

Whereas the people of Alabama, of all political parties, in their primary assemblies and party conventions, as well as by the unanimous voice of their general assembly, have heretofore announced the following as among the fundamental principles of their political creed:

That Alabama, in their judgment, will, and ought to resist, even as a last resort to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the rights and sovereignty of the people themselves or of delegates chosen by them, and when thus assembled, to frame a constitution, with or without slavery, as to them might seem proper, and, with a constitution thus framed, to demand an unequalled admission into the Union; and whereas Kansas has exercised this plain constitutional right, and is expected to ask for admission into the Union, and the refusal of Congress to receive her would be a plain violation of this great constitutional right, and of the principles herein set forth, to the maintenance of which Alabama has been so often and so solemnly pledged:

Therefore, while this general assembly will not assume in advance to dictate the course to be taken by the State of Alabama in the event Kansas should be refused admission into the Union, they nevertheless feel constrained by a high sense of duty in the first conviction that she will redress her wrongs, and take no step backwards, to provide the means by which her people, in convention assembled, may determine their course of action; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly convened, That the executive of Kansas shall apply at the present or future session of Congress for admission into the Union as a State, with and under the constitution heretofore framed and adopted by her, and commonly known as the Lecompton constitution, and shall be by Congress refused admission, the governor of this State is hereby respectfully instructed, by proclamation, to assemble the qualified voters of this State at the various places of voting in their respective counties to elect delegates to a State convention, on a day to be by him appointed, within ninety days from the time he shall receive satisfactory evidence of such action by Congress.

TEXAS.—The subject-matter embraces the action of the legislature of this State by a vote of 16 to 6. They have not as yet been considered in the other branch of the legislature:

Whereas the act of 1820, commonly called the *Mexican Compromise act*, was inconsistent with the principles declared and laid down in the acts of 1850, better known as the compromise acts of that year; and whereas the *Mexican Compromise act* was a palpable wrong done to the people of the slaveholding States, and should have been repealed by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the Kansas-Nebraska bill meets our unqualified approbation, and should have received the cordial support of our senators and representatives in Congress:

Whereas one of these senators, Hon. John Bell, in a speech delivered against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, May 25, 1854, said:

"A noble, generous, and high-minded senator from the South, within the last few days, before the final vote was taken on the bill, appealed to me in a manner which I cannot narrate, and which affected me most deeply. The recollection of it affects and influences my feelings now, and ever will, and I told that honorable senator that I should vote for it if I waived all other objections. I said to others who had made appeals to me on the subject that while it would afford me great pleasure to be sustained by my constituents, yet, if I was not, I would not vote for it, and I have the honor to find myself sustained by this subject was not acceptable to them. As for my standing as a public man, and whatever prospects a public man of long service in the councils of the country might be supposed to have, I would resign them all with pleasure. I told that gentleman that if upon this or any other question, my views conflicted materially with what should appear to be the settled sentiment of that section, I should feel it my imperative duty to retire."

"I declare here-to-day, that if my constituents of Tennessee shall declare against my course on this subject, I will not be seen in the Senate a day afterwards."

Therefore, be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we fully concur with the Hon. John Bell as to the duty of a senator when the voice of his constituents has been declared against him on a question materially affecting their interests.

Be it further resolved, That, in our opinion, the voice of Mr. Bell's constituents in Tennessee in the recent elections has declared against his course on the Kansas-Nebraska bill—a question of vital importance to the South.

A NEW BOOK.—LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF DR. LINN.

This is the title of a work written by the amiable and accomplished friend of the Hon. Lewis F. Linn, late a United States senator from the State of Missouri. This is a timely book. It is nothing more than a tribute to the worth of one of the noblest sons of Kentucky, and the most popular and devoted public servant of the State of Missouri.

Dr. Linn went down to the grave in the bloom of life, loved by the people and mourned by the whole country. He is embalmed not with the spices of the Orientals, but in the memories and affections of the people of Missouri his name is immortal.

Dr. Linn came to this State in boyhood, without patronage—an orphan, with no assistance but the strong arm and elastic mind and untiring nerve with which Heaven had endowed him. He rose quietly and unostentatiously, without an effort, to the very highest position in the councils of his country, and to the supreme control of the sympathies of the people.

An orphan, struggling with his elder brother (Hon. Henry Dodge) for the support of their family upon the frontier; then manfully triumphing over the early disadvantages incident to a frontier country, he rose to the first eminence in the medical profession, and would have commanded the highest honors and secured a great practice in any of the cities of America or in any country in Europe.

Living in the bosom of an affectionate family, surrounded by a devoted people, he achieved political life, but an ardent friendship had warmed into a political zeal the attachment of his neighbors. They elected him, contrary to his wishes, to the senate of the State of Missouri.

Soon after this he was appointed by Gen. Jackson to the most important judicial position in the State—land commissioner for the settlement of the land grants in eastern Missouri. After he had filled this post eminently to the satisfaction of the people and the honor of the country, he was appointed to the United States Senate by the governor, and after this thrice elected to the United States Senate, almost unanimously, by the State legislature of Missouri.

He was by nature a man of the people—instinctively a democrat. The people loved him because they knew that he loved them. Their affection was spontaneous and knew no restraint. Its extent was never fully appreciated until it burst forth in strains of grief at his death. When the multitudes came to weep with his family, and claimed a solemn and affectionate participation in his funeral obsequies, St. Louis was draped in mourning. The adjoining Territories, through their legislatures, gave expression to the grief they felt, and the low country had sustained. His own State felt more severely than all the rest this unexpected stroke, but still more keenly the sudden blow fell on the quiet circle of his own dear home.

Lewis F. Linn was the benefactor of Missouri. Through his influence and unobtrusive energy the Platte purchase was added to the State—a body of land more rich and productive than any in the Missouri valley.

To do justice to her husband—to gratify the wishes of the people of her State—to pay a tribute due from herself to the one she loved and honored—Mrs. Linn has written "The Life and Public Services of Dr. Linn." Entirely free from fulsome praise, the book is written in a chaste and classical style—a most beautiful picture of conjugal affection and devotion. It will be a most valuable volume in the library of every member of Congress and other public man. The example of such a man upon the mind of our young men cannot fail to repay a hundredfold the perusal of the work.

Mrs. Linn has nobly offered one-half of the profits of the work to aid the spreading of the Gospel of the Saviour.

It may be had of the principal booksellers of the country.

GENEVIEW.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents shall come.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Adolph Rump has been appointed vice-consul of the Netherlands for the State of Georgia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 21st day of (U. S.) January, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Last night but two of the Fairy Star.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

She will appear in two pieces to-night.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

The performance will commence with A FAVORITE FARCE.

After which MILLY.

Milly.....Miss Agnes Robertson.

To conclude with THE DEVILS IN IT.

Admission.....Miss Agnes Robertson.

Jan 28.....[Int. State.]

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

TWO MORE CONCERTS BY THE OLD FOLKS:

Father Kemp and his Old Folks Concert Troupe from Reading, Massachusetts, respectfully announce that they will give two more CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND SACRED MUSIC:

AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

On Saturday evening, above Pennsylvania Avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday nights, JANUARY 27 and 28, when will be presented a musical entertainment of an entirely original character. That their music is of the highest order, European and local, in the cities of Boston, Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., performing to immense audiences, sufficiently attests.

Thirty-seven performers in *Outcasts of One Hundred Years Ago*, with an efficient orchestra.

Grandmaster Free will provide for the great grandmaster. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores, and at the door of the hall, in advance, at quarter to 8.

Jan 27.

INDIANIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The members of the Indianian Democratic Club are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Club in Temperance Hall at 7½ o'clock next Saturday evening.

The attendance of every member is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

All members from Indiana now sojourning in this city, who are not members of the Club, are requested to meet with us on this occasion.

Jan 28-41

R. S. SPOTTE, Secretary.

MONARCH.—To the Grand Wardens and other officers of the Grand Lodge, the past grand officers thereof, and the masters, past masters, and wardens of all the lodges under the jurisdiction, greeting:

By order of M. Worshipp G. C. Whiting, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, you are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Grand Lodge on Thursday next, 28th January, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

All brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN, Grand Secretary.

Complete in one volume, 1140 lines and closely printed octavo pages, in full binding. Price six dollars. Just published.

Jan 28

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Intending to retire from my present business, I offer a rare opportunity to any one desiring to take charge of a hotel, conducted upon a high plan. The house has been favorably known to citizens and strangers, and commands a large share of patronage, which can be increased by attention. Water, gas, and all the other conveniences upon the premises. The situation of the house commands the whole thoroughfare of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 34 and 41, streets, and is but a short distance from the Capitol. To insure a profitable investment call early, or address

Jan 28-41

WM. RUPP, Proprietor.

BRIGHT'S ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Constitution up to the end of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

"The text given in the words of the Statute Book, the matter arranged alphabetically and analytically. And the notes include the decisions of all the courts, both State and Federal, in which the construction of the Statute Law of the United States has been the subject of adjudication, as well as those of the heads of the Executive Department."

Complete in one volume, 1140 lines and closely printed octavo pages, in full binding. Price six dollars. Just published.

Jan 28

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

REVIEW AND WAR DANCE.—Yesterday was a gala-day at the marine barracks in this city, where a spectacle of double interest was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. It has been the object of Mr. M. R. the experienced Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to show the numerous representatives of the Indians now on a visit to their "Great Father" every object of interest, especially those calculated to impress them with the power of the "pale faces." The presence of a large number of marines at the headquarters of that force enabled their commander to exhibit the perfection of disciplined troops, and the officers availed themselves of the opportunity to invite a large number of friends to witness the interesting display.

The Indians left their quarters at Mrs. Maher's hotel about ten o'clock, filling several omnibuses. They were in full costume, "painted and plumed for battle array," several carrying their spears and tomahawks. Stopping at the gate of the navy-yard, they were received in due form, and escorted through the various mechanical departments. The forging-shop and steam saw-mill seemed to attract their special attention, eliciting "ugh's" of satisfaction, but no marks of astonishment. They also secured various souvenirs, such as Minie-bullets, strips of rolled copper and bits of brass wire, which they will doubtless exhibit in foreign wigwags as illustrations of the wonders they will have to describe. Some iron-balls, to be used for bell-buoys, also attracted their attention, and they seated themselves in the "big canoes" with great complacency.

Meanwhile a large number of spectators were congregating at the barracks, where the invited guests were courteously received by Major Russell, paymaster of the marines, who had seats provided for the ladies around the northern portion of the parade ground. There was a full representation of the "beauty and the chivalry" now at the metropolis, the presence of officers of the army and navy, in uniform, with the gay toilettes of the ladies, introducing into the scene the element of richness and variety of color. It was a spring-like day, and the bright sunshine, reflected back from bayonets, and gold lace, and rich gowns, added to the camp d'air.

At one o'clock the Indians came strolling in, following each other in single file—Pawnees, Poncas, Pottawatomies, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes. They were ranged along on one side of the parade-ground, and soon after the bugle-call gave the signal for a dress parade. The marines paraded as a battalion of four companies, under the command of Captain Henderson, side-by-side to the brigadier general commanding. The companies were commanded by Lieuts. Graham, Taitell, Fontenell, and Fendall. There was a full band of music, with drums and fifes, and all (excepting the officers) were in full uniform, looking fine.

It is but a few days since the men have been together, but they exhibited great proficiency in drill and maneuvers, and the accomplished officer in command acquitted himself with his accustomed ability. After a dress-parade and review, several battalion movements were executed with celerity and precision, followed by firing with blank cartridge, by company and by battalion. The formation of a square was admirable, and subsequent deployments from line into column and from column into line excited a generally expressed wish that the public may be advised when future drills are to take place.

After the parade, the Indians were requested to entertain the ladies with a display of their salutory skill, which they did with some reluctance, as several of them are troubled somewhat with colds and hoarseness. They came forward, however, and squatted in a circle around one of their number who had been furnished with a drum, upon which he began to beat in a monotonous manner. Soon one struck up a chaunt, in which others gradually joined, and then—one by one—they sprang up, and commenced their fantastic war-dance. Such a shaking of scalp, such a brandishing of tomahawks, such uncouth attitudes, and such an eccentricity of movement as was promiscuously indulged in, cannot be so described as to be comprehended by those who have never witnessed one of these displays. At times they would rest, and squatting in a circle, favor the audience with vocal music of a most unearthly description.

At the conclusion of the dance the Indians were taken into the mess-room of the marines, where a repast was provided for them, and the officers of the station entertained their guests with a handsome and bountiful collation at their quarters. The Indians, before their departure, expressed through their interpreters their delight at what they had witnessed. It was evident that they considered the imposing martial display, with the accompanying band, the *plus ultra* of civilization. The officers of the Marine corps are entitled to high credit for their courtesy and hospitality.

FIRST IN THIS FIELD.—The secretary of the "Indiana Democratic Club" in this city gives notice that there will be a meeting of that club at Temperance Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

The coming State election in Indiana is one of great importance, and we understand that the object of the meeting is to again put into operation this efficient political organization, which rendered such good service by distributing documents throughout that State in the canvass of 1856.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—This last of "Yankee notions" is certainly a novelty, and the quaint attire of the last century (with some articles of costume over two hundred years old) worn by the performers is very amusing. Their singing is also a fair specimen of old-fashioned New England church music, in the days when the ancestors of these minstrels knew no *iam* but patriotism.

GEORGE COPWAY, renowned as an Indian chief who has attained a high degree of civilization, and is now devoting himself to the improvement of his people, will lecture this evening at Philharmonic Hall. He will appear in full Indian costume, and the Indian delegations now in the metropolis will be on the platform with him, forming an interesting group. Mr. Copway has the reputation of being an eloquent speaker, and we doubt not but that he will have a large audience.

COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY.—S. E. LYON, Esq., opened the argument for the claimant in the case of Richard Goodman. Mr. Blair replied for the government. Mr. Lyon closed the argument, and the case was submitted; when the court adjourned until to-day, 12 o'clock, p.m.

BRADY'S GALLERY is already a fashionable and favorite place of resort, and his collection of national portraits excites general admiration. Above stairs are *studios* for the various operations of the photographic art, fitted up in the most complete style, and well worth a visit of inspection.

THE THEATRE is decidedly a prosperous "institution," and Bourdieu is confidently his career of success, aided by bewitching Agnes Robertson, and well supported by Sloan and the other members of the company.

A HIGH MASS will be celebrated this morning, at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, at the funeral of Owen O'Toole, father of the reverend pastor.

THE GEORGETOWN GAS COMPANY is represented as being in a most prosperous condition. A dividend of three per cent. for the last six months has been paid, and an equal amount of the net profits has been expended in extending the "mains."

PROGRESS.—It is stated that a hackman has been fined \$10 and costs for not having a license. When will one be fined for extortionate charges?

UNIFORMED POLICEMEN are looked for with great interest, as it is hoped that one or two will always be detailed to patrol Pennsylvania Avenue, and keep the sidewalks clear of insolent hucksters and importunate beggars.

MRS. BLUNT'S NEW BOOK.—The Christ Barn: a Christmas story, by Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt. Price 40 cents. Just published and for sale at Iron Hall.

Jan 28-41

TAYLOR & MAURY'S BOOKS.

LOCAL NEWS.

REVIEW AND WAR DANCE.—Yesterday was a gala-day at the marine barracks in this city, where a spectacle of double interest was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. It has been the object of Mr. M. R. the experienced Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to show the numerous representatives of the Indians now on a visit to their "Great Father" every object of interest, especially those calculated to impress them with the power of the "pale faces." The presence of a large number of marines at the headquarters of that force enabled their commander to exhibit the perfection of disciplined troops, and the officers availed themselves of the opportunity to invite a large number of friends to witness the interesting display.

The Indians left their quarters at Mrs. Maher's hotel about ten o'clock, filling several omnibuses. They were in full costume, "painted and plumed for battle array," several carrying their spears and tomahawks. Stopping at the gate of the navy-yard, they were received in due form, and escorted through the various mechanical departments. The forging-shop and steam saw-mill seemed to attract their special attention, eliciting "ugh's" of satisfaction, but no marks of astonishment. They also secured various souvenirs, such as Minie-bullets, strips of rolled copper and bits of brass wire, which they will doubtless exhibit in foreign wigwags as illustrations of the wonders they will have to describe. Some iron-balls, to be used for bell-buoys, also attracted their attention, and they seated themselves in the "big canoes" with great complacency.

Meanwhile a large number of spectators were congregating at the barracks, where the invited guests were courteously received by Major Russell, paymaster of the marines, who had seats provided for the ladies around the northern portion of the parade ground. There was a full representation of the "beauty and the chivalry" now at the metropolis, the presence of officers of the army and navy, in uniform, with the gay toilettes of the ladies, introducing into the scene the element of richness and variety of color. It was a spring-like day, and the bright sunshine, reflected back from bayonets, and gold lace, and rich gowns, added to the camp d'air.

At one o'clock the Indians came strolling in, following each other in single file—Pawnees, Poncas, Pottawatomies, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes. They were ranged along on one side of the parade-ground, and soon after the bugle-call gave